was any gentleman on the floor coming from any quarter

stigate it f. Besides, there are doubts whether a provin of this bill does not repudiate the great principle of
n intervention. But if there are different opinions on
is subject, does it not want a close severagind thorough
amination? Look at the question. Here is a bill with
radiatude of words, with sentence after sentence armatory, with provisos in the bargain. Plain men, who
o not actual havers, will become bevillered it this ill
words and expressions—they will say, when this terriy was coded to us there were harm supposed to exist,
if regulations and cartoms originating with the former

of words and expressions—they will say, when this territory was coded to us there were have supposed to exist, and regulations and customs originating with the former owners, the Spanish and French by which elsevery was recognized and protected, and they will find when the bill shall have passed that the laws which existed when the berritory came into the possession of United Satus, are by the amendment of Mr. Badger rendered imperative can the time. The simple, plain minded mean may be bewildered. The people of the North understand but little of this. We have had innumerable petitions, some from clergynes who have separated from their fellow citizens, as a class, denouncing this bill, but I venture to say that not one of those gentlemen, most respectable in their proper sphere and easiling, has ever read the bill. I say to the people of the North, if they will throw aside fanaticism and prejudice, and give up, for a moment political epitation, and bestow upon the bill a fair examination, they will find that there never was a measure so beneficiel to the North as this, or one so wall calculated to restrict the principle of Slavery. It is a bill comment.

beneficial to the North as this, or one so wall calculated to restrict the principle of Slavery. It is a bill eminantly favorable to the North, and a tail discussion will prove it to be so. For this reason we desire it to be discussed. The pentleman rays if it goes to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union it never can be reached, when, if a majority choose, they can lay-aside other bills. Surely, if there is not strength enough to by aside other bills to reach this, it is in vain to discuss the matter. State the introduction of the bill there has been a sort of civil insurrection in the North on the rubject of Slavery. He should avoid parliamentary tactics: they do not be ing to a question of this kind. They give rise to suspicion.

chould avoid parliamentary factice: they do not beeing to a question of this kind. They give rise to assiption, and we have had enough of that already. We must have full, frenk and manly discussion. We must bring down this kill to the proper form and gentlamen must ascertain whether Mr. Budger's amendment involves the principle of Congressional Intervention. The more I re-flect on it the more it appears to me the amendment does intervene to annul or destroy the laws which existed at

time the Territory came into possession of the United es. If so, then is the principle of intervention on the of the bill

Mr. RICHARDSON (interrupting)—The gentleman can

Mr. CUTTING-To say that I would not have had a

fair apportunity would be bandying words. If we had gone into Committee would not the Sonate's bill still slept on the table? Would it not have been extraordinary that a bill so wide spreading as this should sleep on the Spean

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

tem of Louisiana or that of Massachusetts?

"The Independent Democrat, (Concord.) the State paper of () " Free Democracy," has in its Monday's issue at de of Representatives elect from all but five small to ens in Coos County, which may be presumed to I ve gone all one way, as usual. Assuming these to Pe all wrong, The Independent's table foots up:
Whigh 160: Independent Democrats 57. Regulars
151 or 6 minus.
The Democrat thus comments:

The Democrat thus comments:

"The Democrat thus comments:

"The Bemocrat thus comments:

"The Universal States of the Patrict figures out its majority of sire, which is all it claims. It begins by coldly turning the House the two Independent Democrats elected is fatown, and putting in their places two run Hunkers, it only were not elected, nor declared elected, but who not the shadow of an excuse for claiming to be-except use growing out of the present exigency of the party, skes feur of the slateen majority claimed. Next, the stor of The Patrict makes an incursion into the ry of the Independent Democrats, and carries of the Hunter of The Hunter of New Market, Juness of field, Romeson of Gilford, Runarson of Sutton, and of Enfield, Jacon Darw | F. S. | and John Prayer in the patrict of the Majority of the Majority of the New York of the Majority and into one of whom will give the slightest 'aid or comfort either to the infamous pet measure of the Administration now pending in Congress, or to the slavery jackals in this State who are seaking to call down the wrath of God and the scorn of the world on our guity nation by its consummation. We speak advisedly, when we say thus much. We say what the Remocrate cannot as mention to the say and what The Patrict cannot as mention of the New York on our guitty nation by its consummation. We

ing to call down the wrath of God and the scora of the world on our guilty nation by its consumnation. We speak advisedly, when we say thus much. We say what we know, and what The Pairiot cannot show a particle of authority for denying. We defy it to do so.

"What, then, becomes of the boasted majority which that paper claims! It is all gone, and the balance is on the other side. But this calculation does not begin to show the utter disconfigure which has overtaken The Pairiot the Administration, and the influment traitors, Nortic Hilbard and Williams. Not only is the narty of the Pairiot the Administration, and the inflations traitors, Norris, Hibbard and Williams. Not only is the party of the
Administration beaten in the Legislature, but the Administration itself is beaten in its own perion a majority of
whose representatives have only secured their election under
pledges and instructions to opiose P., repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and to vote for no men for U. S. Senators not likewise opposed at that scheme of infamy."

The Allas (P. The Atlas (Poston) of yesterday says:

"The Loces of New-Hampshire die hard, but die they must; the irrevocable edict has gone forth from the Propris. They have lost New-Hampshire. Although the Custom House bled freely for the cause, it could not save the doomed advocates of Nebraska. Not even the false-figuring of The Patriot can now reverse the decree or alter the stern figures. In all but five small towns, these

The Independent Democrat has a fuller report of the Governor's vote than we had previously seen-as fol-

	1593.			1001.		
Counties.	Dem. Martin.	White. Bell.	F Soll.	Dess. Baker.	Bell. I	F. S.it.
Rockingham Strafford Belkoup	2.251 2.007	3,309 2,153 1,118	1,178 515 367	4,423 2,681 1,930 2,600	2,959 1,977 1,073 700	1,609 687 522 260
Merrimack Hillaboro'	1,829 4,5/2 4,793 2,266	037 1,596 3,008 2,662	1,172 1,757 729	4,435	1.740 S 267 1.793	1.491 2.279 1.030
Cheshire Sullivan Grafton Coos	1,691 4,330 818	1,022 2,055 274	517 964 149	1,024 4,321 730	2 004 2 004 2 11	627 1,334 333
205 Towns.	23,778	17,137	7,831	20,740	16,706	10,011

In the above towns Martin had 4,810 ker new has 1,159 majority; Baker's not loss 3,651. The towns to be heard from, last year gave Martin 1.156. Bell. 453, White, 161; they will not this year raise Baker's majority above I 500.

There was a Nebraska discussion in the Senate on anday brought on by Badger, who is like a chanticleer that has won some barn-yard victory; he never knows when to stop crowing. Or perhaps he may be more correctly likened to a female member of that cock's harem which has just laid an egg; she dins every ear with her cackling, with a view to call attention to her astonishing feat. Badger's amendment had been adopted, Badger's amendment had been discussed, and now Badger's amendment must be explained by Badger. The explanation embraced two points. The first was to show to the South that, after having got the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which gave them all they wanted, that the mere declaration of that amendment that the bill did not revive Slavery in the Territories, the South really lest nothing but stood just as well as it did before the amendment was adopted. And the second point was to show to the North that the declaration of that amendment that the bill did not revive Slavery in Kansas and Nebraska left the North standing just as well as it did before the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. In other words, that the South won and the North didn't lose. Both these points Badger established to the perfect satisfaction of every man who has any pretensions to under-

One of the objects of the discussion to which Badger's luminous logic led. seemed to be to give Mason of Virginia, an opportunity to administer a rebuke to the Richmond organ of Virginia Democracy. The fillibustering of Judge Butler was allowable in a South Carolinian, and the weak verbinge of Cov. Brown of Mississippi, was worthy of the man who superseded Foote and rendered him inoperative and void. The whole debate was evidence of a disordered political stomach. The Nebraska crowd in the Senate evidently felt that they had swallowed something which did not agree with them. They were like a mad dog trying a second lick at the water which has already convulsed bim. For their state of mind since the event of yesterday in the House we shall not undertake to find a comparison.

stand Badger.

HUMORS OF THE DAY .- We have hitherto been too anxious and apprehensive as to the fate of the Nebrasks bill to enjoy or indulge in pleasautries concerning it, but the sudden lighting up of the horizon caused by the decisive vote of the House which sends the abomination to the Committee of the Whole impels a livelier mood, wherein we gladly hail such

sparkles as the following: a John Brown, Ferryman," writes to the Editor regularly favored with his correspondence as follows: P. S.—I understood you to say the other day, in The
Leesing Post, that the President was in favor of leaving
the subject of Slavery in Nebraska to the settlers. Wall
p you please to inform me whether the New Hampshire elecofion is one of the 'settlers' he refers to?"

-And this from The New-Hampshire Telegraph (Nashua) is some:

(Nashua) is some:

"After appearances began to indicate that the Domooracy had got a pretty severe drabbing at the late election,
one of the Unterrified was explaining the cause to another,
and stributed it to the Nebraska bill, 'The Nebraska
bill, said the intelligent severeign, 'there's money enough
'in the treasury—why don't they pay the d—d thing, and
'have it out of the way!''

-And this, from one of our own correspondents, seems in our altered state of feeling, not very bad;

THE DOUGLASES - A SYOP.

Let Slavery now stop her mouth,
And quiet be henceforth:
We've got Fred Douglas from the South—
She's got Sieve from the North!
But that no difference should be paid.
Twere hardly fair to mak her.

We've made so much the better She claims to boot—Nebraska

A FLOURISHING PARTY .- Our State elected twentythe Members of this Congress to sustain the present Administration; out of which number the sum total of Mice Walsh mustered in solid column yesterday to Jut through the Nebraska bill. Wasn't that Cutting?

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 21, 1854. Nine cheers to begin with. The Nebraska bill was intreduced in the House of Representatives to day by Mr. RICHARDSON of Hillinois, and was referred to the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 110 to 95, amid the greatest excitement, after a speech from Richardson, saying that to

refer it to that Committee was to kill the bill. The northern demonstrations against the Nebraska ini-quity have not been in vain. The bill has been mertally wounded by its reference to the Committee of the Whole. New York's twenty-eight votes will tell in the right way. All the "Hards" but MIKE WALSH voted to send the bill to the Committee of the Whole. The course of John Whiz-LER is patriotic and consistent. He was strongly in favor of giving the bill this direction, in consequence of the provision excluding foreigners from voting.

The Gadaden Trenty is again under consideration. There

is no discussion, but merely reading the documents. Gev. SEWAED has gone to Auburn.

XXXIIID CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

SENATE... Washington, Tuesday, March 21, 1854.
Mr. FISH presented the memorial of the Chamber of
Commerce of New York, praying for the establishment of
Naval Schools for the preparation of youths as seemen.
Mesers SEWARD and SUMNER presented petitions

Mesers SEWARD and SUMNER presented petalons against the Nebrasha bill.

Mr. SHILLDS presented resolutions of the Legislature of Ellinois in favor of grants of land for a Ship Canal around the Falls of Niagara; and also for restricting the duties on sugar, molasses and railroad from.

Mr. PEATT presented the memorials of the Maryland Mechanical Institute and the Philadelphia Philosophical Society, graying that arrangements be made with Great Britain for an international coinage upon the decimal printers.

Britain for an international coinage upon the decimal principle of the United States.

Air. Fish (of N. Y.) presented a memorial from the Society of Universal Democratic Republicanism praying the intervention of Congress to redress the wrongs and injuries austeined by Frederick Worschel, imprisoned by the authorities of Saxany and Bromen, and to remedy the evil done to the cause of republicanism by the wavering policy of the Secretary, and thus prove practically the soundness of the republican system in which the representatives of the people can remedy the faults of the ministers.

The House resolution explanatory of and regulating the appointment of Cadets to west Point was taken up.

Air. SHIELDS urged its passage. It was necessary in order that the new districts ostabilished by the last apportionment act might make their appointments.

ent not might make their appointments.
BADGER hoped the bill would be referred. He

thought for a long time that the laws regulating ap-stments to West Foint ought to be amended so as to a Senators as well as members of the House the right Mr. SHELDS said he had another bill which provided After some ferther remarks the resolution was referred.

The joint resolution continuity

The joint resolution continuing an existing contract for carrying the mail from Montgomery, Ala., was taken up and passed.

The resolution from the House, giving the Navy Department power to reject certain bids for supplying provisions, clothing and small stores for the use of the Navy, was

bir. GWIN hoped it would now be passed.

Mr. FISH objected. He caid it was a resolution prepared at the Navy Department and sent down to the House yesterday and passed there, and was now expected to be passed here without being printed or examined by

The resolution was referred.

The bill for the relief of the heirs of Col. Alexander G. Morgan was passed.

Mr. BRODHEAD offered a resolution, which was

adopted, for printing 5,000 extra copies of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of American securities of all Scoretary of the Treasury, or Alberta the held abread.

Mr. HUNTER introduced a bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands. Also a bill to sell certain portions of the public lands to the States in which they lie, for the purpose of constructing roads and canals.

The bill increasing the pay of the rank and file of the Army was taken up. The 5th section gives Senators the same power of notojunting cadets at West Point as is now

Aimy was taken up. The 5th section gives Senators the same power of nonjunting cadets at West Point as is now held by members of the House.

Mr. CASS said this would increase the number of cadets, and also the number of supernumerary officers. The bill also provided, he was glad to see, for the promotion of non-commissioned officers to supernumerary leatenmats. He thought the number of officers thus annually appointed would be more than the wants of the Army required. SHIELDS said he did not think there would be too

many if the law passed by which the Army was to be re-lieved of disabled and superamusted officers. These ap-pointments would infine young blood into the Army. Mr. CASS said that West Point now furnished annually sixty officers to the Army, he could not see the use of increasing the number.

ring the number.
FETTIT moved to strike out the ninth section.
DOBGE (Josa) supported the motion.
see BUTLER, SHIELDS, RUSK and SEWARD opposed it.

The bill was then postponed, and after an Executive Session the Senate, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

One hundred thousand expice of the Agricultural part of the Patent Office Report were ordered to be printed for the use of members of the House, and ten thousand expication for the use of the Commissioner of Patents. This will give four hundred copies to each member.

Mr. COBB reported from the Committee on Pablic Lands a bill authorizing Alabama and other States having public lands therein remaining unseld and unappropriated for twenty years to sell the same for educational purposes and internel improvements.

internal improvements. He likewise reported a bill explanatory of the bounty land acts of 1850 and 1852, designed to secure the rights of the widows and minors and heirs of deceased soldiers. Similarly referred.

gone into Committee would not the Sanate's bill still shot on the table? Would it not nave been extraordinary that a bill so wide aprending as this should shop on the Speaner's table.

Mr. RICHARDSON—The bill reported from the House Committee on Territories is substantially the same as the one on the table.

Crice of "No"—"No"—"Not quite, by a long shot."

Mr. CUTTING—Whether this is so or not, every gentleman can indee for himself. It would indeed be strange if the two bills were substantially the same, Senate amendments and all. I can say there is a vast difference of opinion between the gentleman and taysoif as to the construction be places on there two bills. Let us moet the question manfally, and when the Yeas and Nays are called, see who are for giving the people in the organized territories the right to frame the laws under which they live. I repeat under the mass of words there is the principle of congressional intervention, and this must be extirpated if it can be. I mean that the South shall not receive what the Greeks of old left at the gates of Troy, and that when they strike it, they shall ascertain whether it is hallow or not, or whether it conceals armed mean or principles destructive of those which they advocate on this floor. I move the previous question. (Demands for the question.)

Mr. FLOKENCE was anally for a call of the House, and half a dozen other gentleady had something to propose, but the House grefered to second the demand for the previous question—Aves 113, Noes not counted. Several questions were asked amid the containor, and answered so far as we could judge. There was, however, little to be heard distinctly.

The trying time had now come. The roll was called and the result amounced—Yeas 110, Nays 95.

YEAS—Messes Applican Bell, Benke, Belcher, Bennet, Bensen, Bennet, Chander, Chase, Change, Goode, Ternete, Chamberlais, Chander, Chase, Chamberlais, Chander, Chase, Cherken, Pennington, Penker, Hurbes Hami, Selver, Penken, Pennington, Penker, Myster, Myster, Myster, Myster, Myster, W Mr. WANREN, from the same Committee, reported a bill authorizing the settlers en lands granted for railroad purposes to preempt others in lieu at the minimum price. Pending the consideration of the bill the morning hour

Mr RICHARDSON (III) moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, his object being, as he stated, to reach the Nebraska and Kansas bill heretofore reported by him as soon as possible.

Mr. BOCOCK inquired whether the Nebraska bill could be taken up without laying aside all other bills preceding it, among others that for constructing six steam

The SPEAKER replied it would not be competent to nove to take up any but general appropriation bills, which have precedence; before reaching any particular bill all others would have to be acted on in their calendar order Mr. CUITING (N. Y.) wished to make a suggestion to Mr. Richardson, but general consent was not given. Question on Mr. Richardson's motion decided in the nega-

We-Yeas 84, Nays 108.
Mr. WHEELER (N. Y.) and others, all at once moved Mr. WHEELER (N. Y.) and others, all at once moved to proceed to business on the Speaker's table. Agreed to Several small bills having been taken up and referred, he Senate Nebraeka and Kansas bill next came by its tile. Much feeling was manifested on the subject and every one seemed to regard this as a trying time.

Mr. RICHARDSON and Mr. CUTTING rose at about he same time. The one moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Territories, the latter to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. RICHARDSON and Mr. CUTTING rose at about the same time. The one moved to refer the bill to the Committee on the Tritories, the latter to the Committee of the Whele on the State of the Union.

The SPEAKER recognised Mr. Richardson.

Mr. CUTTING raised a point of order and asked whether his motion should not first be put.

The SPEAKER, replied it would, but the gentleman could not take the fleer from the gentleman of Illinois.

Mr. RICHARDSON desired to have the bill referred to the Committee on Territories for the purpose of amending it in some particulars, and said that to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, would sail it by indirection. It was useless to deay it, and gentlemen need not pretend to him they are favorable to the bill, while they are asing every effort by indirection to destroy and kill it. If gentlemen do not desire to vote for the bill, while they are asing every effort by indirection to destroy and kill it. If gentlemen do not desire to vote for the bill, while they are asing every effort by indirection to destroy and kill it. If gentlemen do not desire to vote for the bill, while they are asing every thing brought forward by the Standing Committees from the beginning of the session to the present time, is in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and many of the bills will not be reached at all before the close of the session. By referring this hill to the Committee on Territories, it will be reported as amended, and if there shall be a majority in favor of the principle, they can vote on it, and either pass or defeat it, or they can go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and there discuss the amendments.

Mr. CUTTING now moved that the bill be referred to the Cenamittee of the Whole on the State of the Union. In so dojng, he said be was animated by no sense of discuss the late of the Union, and there discuss the amendments.

Mr. CUTTING now moved that the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union with as

the General Appropriation bills always having preference. THE HOG TRADE OF THE WEST. The Price Current publishes its final report of the hogs packed in the West, showing a net increase of 333,000, being equal to 15 per cent. over last year. The report embraces 260 points, and is the fullest ever published.

Mr. TAYLOR (Ohio) in vain appealed to Mr. Catting

to withdraw the motion.

Mr. STANTON (Tenn.) was anxious that the two bills should be placed in condition to be considered at the same

time.

Mr. EWING moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. PRESTON wished to know whether it would be in order to postpone the consideration of the question till to-

The SPEAKER replied, that if the House should refuse to sustain the demand for the previous question, the pending motion must now be disposed of.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE—I ask the gentleman from

tien.] Mr. CUTTING—I have been appealed to by a great number of gentlemen to withdraw my motion. [Renewed cries, "Hold on." "Question." "Question." I have in other instances refused, and as it is not my intention to make a distinction between gentlemen on this floor, I can

make a distinction between gentlemen on this most, I can
not withdraw my motion.

Crics, "That's right," and impatient. So the Senate
Nobraska bill was sent to the Committee of the Whole on
the state of the Union.
The joy of the enemies of the bill, and the chagrin of
its friends, may be imagined.
To elineb the vote, Mr. CUTTING moved to reconsider it, and lay the motion on the table. This prevailed—
Yess 110, News 56.

110, Nevs 96. CAMPRELL-I move the House adjourn. HOUSTON-Oh, no; let's clear the Speaker's

The House Nebraska bill is about twenty one on the

calendar. By vote of the House, to day, the Senate bill is

number fifty in order, taking its place foot. All other bills

preceding them must be either laid aside scriation or otherwise disposed of before either of the Nebraska bills can be reached. A majority determines business to be acted on in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union,

withdraw his motion. [Cries, "No," "No." "Question," "Question." Marked seasa-

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE PACTURE SANDY-HOOK, Wednesday, warch 02, 1854-0 A. M. The steemship Pecific has not yet reported herself. She

is now in her fourteenth day.

was any gentleman on the floor coming from any quarter of the Union who was more sincerely and devotedly at tached to the principle than he was. It was a principle of plain practical sense that the people of Oregon, or of any remote province, are more capable of framing the laws under which they are to live and prosper than the papels of New York or New Hampahire, through their Legislature or Congress, can possibly frame for them. His doctine was to leave to the intelligent occupiers of Oregon and Washington, and other remote districts, the right to moid their own institutions in such a manner as their experiments and necessities demand; and there can be no reasonable dochts as to the propriety of this, except with the few fanaties and political aritators. This measure of the Senate commended itself to him for another reason. If was supposed to embedy and assert the great cardinal principle that the subject of legislation over the institution of Slavery should be removed from the hands of Congress. In this aspect of the case it is an important bill, and therefore merits the most berious consideration. He had only seen this bill in detached portions as they appeared to him there are provisions in it which require to be changed or altered to be worthy of the House. He alluded to that part which restrains the right of suffragawhich takes from the people that which the people of the Free States would insist on this, as a size que near before the passage of the bill. Who are to take the brunt of this contest? Is if the people of the South, where all are unlied, or are we of the Free States to go before the people and justify our vote in favor of the Mole, on the State of the Union? When we assert this greet principle found in the bill, are we not bound to investigate it? Besides, there are doubts whicher a provision of this bill does not repudiate the great principle of not intervention. Early if there are different options on the subject does it not write are different options on this subject does it not write are HEAVY FORGERIES BY A MERCHANT.

The Richmond Laguing says that W. H. Wadhall, a cill known merchant of that city has been detected in regeries to the amount of several thousand dollars, and

hes gone to parts unknown.

The New Orleans mall of Wednesday last has arrived, but too late to go North by the morning train.

Ex President Fillmere declines a public reception at New Orleans. He goes from that city to Hawans.

Advices from the Kio Grande state that Gen. Woll was cencentrating Mexican troops at Camargo, with a view of establishing his headquasters there.

DOINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

From Our Own Reporter.
SENATE...ALEANY, Tuesday, March 21, 1854.
Some forty petitions were presented this morning, calling for a bridge over the Hudson at Albany. One remon-

ing for a bridge over the Hudson at Albany. One remonstrance (from Troy.) against the same.

Mr. Dickinson sent up a remonstrance from a society of colored persons, in Albany, against the incorporation of the New York State Colonization Society.

Mr. BROOMS read a letter from Major Frazer of the Cerps of Engineers, denying certain statements of the Schater from the Second, Mr. Hutchins.) during the debate on the Harbor Eneroschment bill, relative to his (Mr. F.) testimony before the Commissioners.

Mr. Hutchins remarked that he did not intend to misrepresent Misjor France's testimony. As he understood that testimony, it was that so far as the question of harbor eneroschments between New York and Brooklyn were concerned he had nothing to say; but that all eneroschments, no matter how trivink, had a tendency to increase the bars, and consequently work deleterious effects on the accommodations of the larbor. The last soutence he understood to be general, with no more reference to Newme accommonations or the harbor. The last soutenes he understood to be general, with no more reference to Newfork Harbor than any other.

BILLS PASSED.

To extend the time for the callection of taxes in the Town of others.

tperf. Niegars County,
r an edditional tax of \$350 in the Vallage of Cherry Vallay,
r an edditional Floridon Destrict in the Frem of Tonawaxxx
stroung the time for the serving of Tax notices in the City of

RETRINGUEST IN PRINTING.

A resolution came up from the Assembly, providing for he printing of several thousand caira copies of the Record of the Managers of the New York Institution for the heaf and Dumb—730 for the use of the Managers, and Deef and Dumb-730 for the use of the Managers, and the copies for each State officer, legislator, reporter, &c.

Mr Process said that although this report was one of the most imperient submitted to this Legislature, yet he was opposed to printing so large a number of extra copies. He was willing that the Managers should have the 750 copies provided for, but he could see no necessity for supplying each State officer, legislator, &c., with twenty five copies. He then moved to reduce the latter number to

himself a very rigid economist, yet when a valuable report was rent us—a report admitted by all to be of general in-terest—he always went for the largest number. He had not examined this report and knew nothing as to its im-portance, but he was willing to take the word of the Sen-ater from the Vith (Mr. Bucors) in this particular, and

ator from the Vith (Mr. Bhoons) in this particular, and vote against his motion.

Mr. Bhoons repeated that the report was of much general importance, nevertheless, in his opinion, there was no reed for so large a mumber. The garrets of the Capitol were now filled with such like documents and it was a well known fact that on the adjournment of every Legislature cart loads upon cart loads were carried from this building and sold to grocers and others for wrapping paper; and all this at the expense of the State. Why, and Ma. B., the Controller sake for an appropriation of \$113,000 to pay for the priming done for this Legislature; last year it was \$100,000; and the year previous he believed there was an extra appropriation of some \$50,000 made for printing.

level there was an extra appropriation of some \$50,000 made for printing.

Mr. DickEsson said that however large the appropriation might be for printing, he had it from the most reliable source that the printer was making little or no profit.

Mr. Brocars said the was aware that at the contract prices, and printing only the usual number, the printer could make little or nothing: but it was when large extra numbers were printed that he made handsome and even large profits. After further debate Mr. Brocars amondment was adopted—Yeas 17, Nays 7.

Mr. Dasyouth made an effort to got a reconsideration of the vote reducing the extra number of Mr. McAlpine's flate State Engineer) report, giving canal and railroad statistics, some 3 000 copies.

The subject having been disposed of upward of two days, leave to reconsider required unanimous content, Mr. Brocks objected.

LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS.

Mr. Wm. Begart late Clerk of the Senate, was to day appointed to prepare an index to the Legislative Documents for the years 1853, 1853 and 1854, at an exponse not to exceed \$250. The index, up to and including 1851, were atranged by Philander P. Prindle.

sir, RICHARDSON (interrupting)—The gentleman can cet the bill made a special order.

Mr. CUTTING—I take the suggestion; but does not by frierd know that in order to change the order of busiess for such a purpose a two third vote is necessary; at if I move and succeed in having it sent to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union it needs uply the vote of the majority to take it up. mittee of the Whole on the State of the Union it needs simply the vote of the majority to take it up.

Mr. RICHARDSON—The gentleman says that matter should be met fairly and mantally and there should be no parliamentary tactics—in that I agree with him. I ask the gentleman whether he would not have had a fair op-portunity for full discussion if he and his friends had voted this morning to go into Committee, and take up the Ne-braska bill reported by the Heuse Committee on Terri-torios.

ASSEMBLY.

ASSEMBLY.

BIRTHS, MARHAGUS AND DEATHS.

A communication was received from Harvey Hart,
New York City Inspector in reply to a resolution of the
House, enting upon him for information as to violations
of the law requiring a registry of births, marriages and
deaths. He replies that he is unable to give any defiate
information on the subject; that many of the marriages
published in the newspapers are contradicted, and that
therefore they are unreliable; that many removed violations are brought to his notice; but as they were moraly
remore, he did not see fit to notice them. He informed
the House that he would gladly give it information as to
the cases where the law had been complied with. He
says the monthly returns forwarded to the State Depart
ment shows that the law is but partially complied with.

THE House went into Committee, and took up the following entitled bills:
To repeat the law of 1831 providing for the completion
of the Enlargement of the Eric Canal, and the Genesee
Valley and Black River Canals. This bill was gone through with, and passed to a third reading without

through with, and passed to a third reason, which amendment.

The Committee then took up the bill originating in the recent amendment to the Constitution to provide for the enlargement of the Eric, the Oswego, and the Cayanga and Seneca Carala, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesce Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates—(published in Carala, Marlay). E TRIBUSE of Monday)
lesterday the Canal Committee had the bill recommitfor the purpose of having it amended. This morning
was reported by that Committee with the following

amending ute:
"Exerton 2 which designetts the works and the sum
"Exerton 2 which designetts the works and the sum
"A was amended first, by inserting the following: /

loard shall determine to be so dilapidated or decayed as to re necessary to rebuild them during the current year." Again, to the same section the following: "Fifteen thousand dellars thereof for the expense of enla-se locks of the Champiain same become from continued, be a cost of reconstructing them of their present dimendious." The section was forther amended by changing the

the cost of reconstructive them of their present dimendious.

The section was further amended by changing the appropriation of \$1,850,000 to the Eric Canal to \$1,841,000 that to the Cowege Canal from \$180,000 to \$179,000 and that to Black Kiver Canal from \$180,000 to \$65,000.

A winth sub-division was added to Section 10 as follows with In case the Contractive Barra shall be of opinion that the processis made at any massing thereof pursuant to any afvertisement are in consequence of any combination or otherwise acceptance and distributed to the State they may decline all the said propesis and advertise naw for the work and materials embraced thrests.

subdivision three of Section ten was amended by providing that not less than twenty, nor more than seventy-five per cent of the engineer's estimate of the cost of the work shall be received. The original bill provided, "nor

more than fifty.

The following words were added to the 11th Section, as to who shall receive contracts—"And no person employed by the State upon the State Canals."

A new section was also reported as follows:

stement of the amount of any work cose of payoring to have come cose for the State, or of the quality or nature of such work, or the quality or quantity of any materials furnished or payorting have been furnished to the State, by which any pareson may be called to claim corrective a greater allowance than is justly due, and be deemed guilty of a missionessor, and on conviction sink the princered in the Sate Frienz for not more than five years, or in a convey fall or Franchistry not more than two years, and shall be seen doctors receining one thousand dollars.

The bill was unempded in Committee of the Whole by

And the ball was amended in Contracts, effect the provision prohibiting members of the Legislature and State Officers from participating in the Contracts, the words "during the term for which he shall "have been elected or appointed."

Motions were made to strike out the provisions in regard to members of the Legislature, but after debate they

ere rejected. Mr. W. H. Wood moved to change the appropriations

Back liver 6.500 Geneses Valley 6.500 Geneses Valley 6.500 Some debate was had in which it was stated that it was schully necessary that a larger sum should be appropriated to the Black River and Geneses Valley Canala.

Mr. CONKLING moved that the bill be reported to the

This motion cut off the motion to amend, and prevailed.

The Committee then took up the bill prescribing requi The Committee then took up the bill prescribing regu-lations in regard to the management of the Canals and for

Indices in regard to the management of the assent of five other purposes.

This bill provides that it shall require the assent of five members of the Canai Board to appropriate public money, and that such questions shall be taken by year and nays. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Board to rublish the minutes of the proceedings in the Scate paper. The Canal Commissioners hereafter elected shall receive a salary of \$2,000 a year, payable quarterly, in lieu of all compensation now allowed by law, and there shall be made to them a reasonable allowance for traveling expenses.

be removed by a Canal Commissioner without the consent of the Canal Beard.

Before the Auditor shall be required to pay any damages or commutations he shall be furnished with a satisfactory

abstract of title and certificate of search as to incum-brances, showing the person claiming legally entitled thereto.

thereto.

No _____ shall be entitled to a bridge over a canal or feeder, when the necessary for the second by a division since the location of the canal or feeder.

Fersons guilty of fairs awearing shall be deemed guilty of fairs awearing shall be deemed.

perjury. Hereafter no street or road bridges shall be constructed.

except upon such streets or roads as were laid out, &co-previous to the construction of the canal.

The bill was reported to the House and ordered to a third reading.

In the House, Mr. W. H. Wood moved to lay the qua tion of agreeing to the report of the Committee of the Whole on the Canal Enlargement bill on the table to gether with his amendment. This motion prevailed.

The House then west into Committee on Bills on the General Orders. The first taken up was to authorize the formation of Town Mutual Insurance Companies.

The Committee had not got through the bill when the heur for recess arrived.

(By Telegraph.)
AFTERNOON SESSION.

genate - Bills Fassed.

To incorporate the Rochester City Supermy Savings' Bank.

To unthorize the Seventh Regiment of Militia to hold land for an

atmort.
Taxing non-residents in New-York.
The bill to increase the capital of the Buffale Corning and New-York City Ballicond was referred to a third residue.
Progress was reported on the Lottery Trailie bill. Adned. AFSEMBLY-BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Arshall Tallis Navigation Composite.
To anised the Charter of the New York For Department.
To anised the Charter of the New York For Department.
Begulating the Assessment and Collection of Crosses Water routs.
For the relief of the Eric and New York City Euliway.
The Temperature bill was taken up and debated, but without taking any action the House adjourned.

MEETING OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS-HOUSE.

The regular weekly meeting of the Ten Governors was

held at their rooms in the Rotando yesterlay afternoon. The President, Gov. DRAPER, in the Chair.

From the requisitions it appears the following number of persons were remaining in the various institutions for the week ending March 13, 1854; Bellevue Hospital, 636; Lunatic Asylum, 557; Alms House, 1,198; Peni-tentiary, 682; Penitentiary Hospital, 235; Small Pox Hospital, 23; Workhouse, 536; Randall's Island, 1,618; Randall's Island Hospital, 202; City Prison, 258-Total, 706; deceased, 41. Number remaining 11th March,

Rentall's Hand Hospital, 123; City Prison, 205-1941, 5,745; deceased, 41. Number remaining 11th March, 5,747; admitted from 11th to 18th March, 867—Total, 5,514. Died, 25; discharged, 786; sent to Penitentiary, 87, sent to State Prison, 10—Total, 968.

A communication was received and read from Justice Strait, completing of an evil arising from the manner in which prisoners are conveyed from the Jefferson Marchet Police Court to the Penitentiary. He says:

"The law authorizes a magistrate to commit a vagrant, under no circumstances, to the City Prison, but only to the Warden of the Penitentiary. Prisoners committed by me under the act against vagrants, are taken into the Black Maria' to be convoyed forthwith to Blackwell's Island, but instead of which are taken to the Tombs, and there set down for a time within the yard of the City Prison, and while there certain petty-fogging law yers hunt among the vagrant prisoners, and whoever they find that can raise a few shillings, or for whose account they may have been paid a few dollars, writs of kelsens corpus are procured and served upon the keeper of the City Prison, and on the return an order for discharge for the prisoner is made upon the quibble that the commitment is alone to the Warden of the Penitentiary, and the prison keeper has not the right to detain for any time whatever, even though in transitus from the Court to the custody of the Warden of the Penitentiary. Some of the most vicious and wicked of the characters that I commit are, by this means, set at Hearty, and the censure and blame by peacecube and orderly cidzens arising out of the mest victors and wicked of the characters that I commit are, by this means, set at liberty, and the censure and blame by peaceable and orderly citizens arising out of their immediate release, to continue their outrages upon the good order of a particular neighborhood, falls upon the Police Officers and Magnistrates of this Court."

The Committee on City Prisons, to whom was referred the subject of connecting soil pipes of Essex Market Frison with sewer in Broomest, reported that the distance from the prison to the sewer is about 175 feet, and the cost would be about \$200, and asked for the adoption of the following resolution.

would be about case, and make the following resolution:

Removed. That the Clerk of the Board advertise for proposals for building a swarp as above in accordance with specifications to be drawn up by the Committee.

The report was accepted and the resolution adopted.
The following resolutions were presented.

Removed. That the Superintendent of Oxt-Door Poor be directed to a form the temporary victions and store keepers that on and after the left day of April next their services will not be required.

the last day of April next their services will not be required. Adopted Empired, That the Superintendent of Out-Dorr Poor he directed to stop parties of doublens to penalouets on the lat day of April next and that no cut-door relief be given, except in cases of sickness, oid spe, and such exircine cases as in the judgment of the Superintendent, may require temperary resief.

The following resolution, offered by Governor Wast, was, after some debute, referred to the Committee on Bellevine Hospital, to report:

Resered, That the usual anser is meant for estimates for the execution of the Distriction be unade; and that each estimates be opened at a regular setting of the literal of the formations were offered by Governor Duk-

A series of resolutions were offered by Governor Duk-A series of resolutions were chored by Governor Dis-rent, calculated, if adopted, to separate the children on Randell's Island, from any connection with the female prisoners on that Island, by removing the latter to other institutions. Governor Diaren advocated immediate action on the subject. It was of great importance, and had been long precessioned. The children on the Island should not have their young minds contaminated by inter-course with these who were committed to the Island as

switches and the series are series as a series are lengthly conversational debate ensued in reference to and various amendments were offered, but they findly ananimously adopted, the following resolutions, offered by Governor Pinck-

was adopted:
solved, That the Legislature and His Honor, the Governor, be
solved, That the Institution under the charge of the Tea Govern-

Chimotion, a Special Committee of three was appointed to take charge of the State authorities if they should accept the invitation tendered them.

The Committee so appointed consisted of Governors West, Pinckney and Duke.

JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL. There was a meeting of the Common Council of Jorsey

City at the Lyceum last evening, Ald. Lyon presiding After the adoption of the minutes of the previous meetings various petitions were presented, among which was one from the licensed carmen, presented by Ald. Low, asking for an amendment to the ordinances, which will increase the rates of cartage. Ald, Miller was in favor of the increase of rates, the present rates having been made when the means of living were cheaper than at present. Ald, Low took the same view. The petition was referred to the Committee on Laws and Ordinances, with instructions to report such an amendment. The Special Committee on emendments reported that their expenses were \$100.48 in er the adoption of the minutes of the previous meetings to report such an amendment. The special responses were \$106 48 in the discharge of their duties on that Committee, which were ordered poid. Ald Hill stated that the amendments were passed by the Legislature.

The City Treasurer's Report for the fiscal year ending

1854, was rendered as follows:

Total successful are as follows:

Executers.

For resessments. \$30.09 of 1 Lighting private lamps. \$60 feets lamps. \$60 feets

FOFULOUSNESS OF CHINA. An exaggerated estimate of the density of population in

China has got possession of the public mind. This comes from adopting without sufficient examination the consus of 1812, which makes the population 362,000,000. According to this same census the province of Kiang su has, on an area of \$4,500 square miles, a population of 38,000,000, wenting a fraction—that is, 8501 to a square mile. The same density of population would give to Illinois the enerne number of 44,000,000, and to France 176,000,000 Virginia, which is certainly not surpassed in fertility by China, taken as a whole, would, at the same rate, have co.coo! Can any one believe in such astounding populourness? From A. D. 1393 to the present time there are more than a dozen censuses referred to in Chinese authorities, the lowest of which makes the population only 21,000, coo, while the highest goes up to 362,000,000. Why disregard atterly the lowest and receive undoubtingly the highest? The truth is, none of the cersuses can be depended -for, when compared together, they are so inconsistent with each other, and so at war with what we know to be the condition and capabilities of the Empire, that we are ced to reject them all Considerable portions of China are known to be mountainous and unproductive. Even the census of 1812 makes the population of one of the largest

of the eighteen provinces only fifty one to the square mile. while the aggregate of the nine Eastern provinces, with an area of about 500,000 square miles, is made to average 458 to the square taile. Now, if we take an area of the same size in the heart of Europe, selecting its most fertile and populous commer- France, Belgiam, Holland, Hanover, Austris, Lembardy—we find the population of the whole is not quite 75,000,000. Yet the population of the same area in China has according to the censur, 200,000,000, making the population three times as denie, and in one province four times as dense, as in the very garden of Europe. In regard to Chinese agriculture, Bartow, one of the best authorities on China, who traveled in the country before the great agricultural improvements, and consequent increase of popula-tion in Europe, rays that, "as horticulturists, they may per haps be allowed a considerable share of merit, but on

great scale of agriculture they are certainly not to be " mentioned with many European nations." He says, fur-ther, that the careful cultivation is mostly in the vicinity of cities and towns, and that much of the open country is in-fested with robbers, thinly inhabited and poorly cultivated The testimony of Davis is to the same effect, and so is that of Williams. The land, then, cannot feed and clothe the vast population of the books. Evidently the census must be rejected, and we are left to form our estimate of the populousness of the country as we do that of other countries where no trustworthy census has ever been taken.

Make Brun estimates the population at 150,000,000, and that is probably high enough.

Chinese authority is not of much value. It is often of a piece with a statement gravely made by one of their greatest statesmen, that the closing of the Chinese ports " would stop " the supply of rimbarb, and thus cause the English and other outside barbarians to die of constipation!"

The population of Chinese cities is over rated. Canton, for instance, is put down in most of the books at a million and a half, and never lower than a million. Yet the number probably does not much exceed half a million. One may walk around the walls (which inclose two thirds or more of the inhabitante) in less than two hours. The number of peo-ple enowled into a given area in China is not so large as in the cities of Europe and America—for, though the streets are much narrower, the houses are much lower, seldom more than a story and a balf, and without cellars. In those low houses (meat of which are shops with lofts overhead for families it is impossible to stow away a quarter of the number often found, from cellar to garret, in the long bonies of our chies.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE J. L. AVERY.

Prem Natches Couries, March II.

The steamer Suitana, bound for Louisville, put off at this landing, on Thursday night, between thirty and forty of the surviving passengers from the weeds of the steambeat Jehn L. Avery, which struck a sing about ton miles above Fort Adsins, on Thursday afternoon, 9th inst., about 3 o'clock, and almost immediately thereafter sunk. Those of the passengers that arrived here were very generally in a state of great destitution, many of them being hardly cled, and evidencing their recent exposure and calamity. From conversation with several of them we gather the following particulars:

following particulars:
The streamer John L. Avery, Richard Robinson, master,
The streamer John L. Avery, Richard Robinson, master, The steamer John L. Avery, Richard Robinson, mastor, leit New Oriens on Tuesday evening, 7th inst, for Cincinnati. She had a large freight on board, and a great number of passengers. On Wednesday and Thursday mornings she took in an additional number. The passengers state her to have been very heavily laden—overloaded, in their opinion—so much sathat the water could easily come up on her guards. The number on board probably amounted to three hundred, nearly one hundred probably amounted to three hundred, nearly one hundred to the first passenger.

probably amounted to three hundred, nearly one hundred of whom were cabin passengers. They further state that the Avery had been shiving all day to keep ahead of the Sultana, some of her officers freely offering to but that they would beat the latter boat to Louisville.

The boat was about les to 100 yards from the Louisiana shere when she struck the snag. The fore part appeared immediately to separate from the hind portion—the chimneys going overboard, and the stern rapidly settling. As the stern settled, the cabin careened, rolling overboard a large number who had gathered upon it for saiety. The sirking was sincest instantaneous, some of the passenlarge number who had gathered upon it for safety. The sicking was sinest instantaneous; some of the passengers stating that it was hardly over two minutes, and others that not more than four or five minutes elapsed at the nimest, before all was over, and the entire steamer out of sight except the top of the upper cabin, on which were congregated most of the passengers that were saved. Many were, however, alloward researed from the water. The wind at the time was very high, and the waves rolled with quite a swell.

The steamer Sultane, which was immediately behind, came alongside in the course of twenty minutes, and upon

The steamer Sultans, which was immediately behind, came alongside in the course of twenty minutes, and succeeded in receding those clinging to the wreck, and also reveral found floring in the river. A stunner, whose name we have not learned was lying tied to the shore, near the scene of disaster; her steam, however, was not up. A year was put out from her, and succeeded in resouting several from the Iller, the rescued ones were most the other treated on board of this boat, and also on board the Sultage.

Sultaca.

Of thirty two hands belonging to the boat, they say only fifteen were known to be saved. One of our informants says: that of the cabin passengers, about twenty five were ladies of whom he estimates at least ten were drowned, and that, in all probability, the loss of life among the cabin passengers amounted to thirty five or farty. The captain, first and second clerks, and first male, were saved; the second mate and two plots were drowned. The mate was drowned in getting the life boat overhoard. Of fourteen regrees on board belonging to passengers, only one, a child of five in mine old, was saved. But a few of the passengers saved their baggage; what was saved was cut out of the state rooms from the upper dock. As an evidence of how undien was this horid catastrophe one of the firemen states that when the Avery struck he was aleep on some sugar logsheads, babind the ongine, and as he jumped down he found himself up to his waist in water.

The Suliana had on board probably from 150 to 170 of creded up the river—the captain and first clerk remaining

GEOROGICAL SURVEY .-- A bill has been introduced into the Ohio House of Representatives to provide for a geo-logical survey of the entire State. By this proposition Ohio-is to be divided into six districts, and the work be done by one principal geologist and a sufficient number of assist ants. A map at least seven feet by six, engravings to like trate the finel report, the topography of every square mile of territory, asanys and so on, are all provided for in the bill, and texation to the amount of one dullar per square

bill, and texation to the amount of one dollar per square mile—\$49,000 per year for the State—to pay the expenses.

The seventh rection of the bill is this:

After the first year of field survey the Legislature shall appropriate a requisite sum of money to purchase tin one tract; one square mile of land; and after the ascend year of field operations the Legislature shall contract for appropriate buildings to be erected thereon, to be known as the "Agricultural Cellege of Onio," in which college shall be taught animal and vegetable chemistry, animal and vegetable thysiology, geology, botany, agriculture, and all other branches tending to develop and perfect agriculture.

At feat elegace this proposition earticing must strike one At first giance this proposition curtainly must strike one

MISS WEBSTER IN PRISON.—More than a year ago, Miss Delia A. Webster purchased a farm on the bank of the Ohio Eiver opposite Madison, where she has resided since

thetrime.

Willin a few months, several persons, held as slaves, have disappeared from that neighborhood, an adildavit to which fact was sufficient to authorize the lasuing of the following warrant:

The Common rath of Kentucky to the Sheriff or any Constable of

the Communication of Kentacky to the Sheriff or any Constable of Trends Country Greeting.

Whitness, John W. Coleman of seid Country, both personally superard before me. B. B. Gray, a Country Judge for Trimble Country and made each that Bella A. Webster is supplement of enticling a law camed from from his country Dated Medayues from Trimble Country and that said D. A. Vechster is accepted of enticing away (seid other stayes from their coverary, or passesses in said Loyanty, these are therefore to command you forthwith to apprehend a liefla A. Webster and bing for before me to be death with according to law. Observations of the best of the Country of the Country of the Country of the Country of the property of the part of the property of the part of the par

Upon the return of this warrant, without the introduction of a single witness to prove any act on the part of Miss Webster to show that she ever induced a slave to leave Kentucky, she was ordered to give ball to the amount of \$10,000 that she would leave the State in ten days, and in default thereof to go to jall. Not being able to give ball, she is now in jall merely because she is suspicioned of a violation of law.

[Indisapplis Journal, March 12.

GREMANS! MARE A PREE STATE OF NEBRASEA .- A new, vast, fruitful territory, on the western boundaries of Miscouri and Iowa, is at this moment opened to immigra-tion; but at the asme time pitiable demagogues, who speculate upon southern votes at the next Presidential eculate upon southern votes at the next Presidential crior, make the lowest attempts to transplant the evil of

speculate upon southern votes at the next Presidential election, make the lowest attempts to transplant the evil of Slavery into these new, free territories.

The Nebra ha bill of the demagogue Douglas will be parsed in Congress, for our Congress has long since coast paying any attention to public opinion and the while of the people; it is, therefore, the concern of the chizans to take the matter in hand, and make Nobraska a free territory, and at some future time a free State. For this purpose, it is necessary that free labor chould immigrate in overwhelming masses to Nebraska, and thus eat off all prospect of slave-holding preponderance in the future. We therefore, propose the organization of Colonization Associations in all States of the Union. These associations, by contributions of the members and collections, can soon raise unfiniters fands to advance and callections, can soon raise unfiniters fands to advance and callections are sociations of free laborers to Nebraska. Let Colonization Associations of free Laborers constitute thempleves in all large cities, assist the immigrants with advice and deeds, make contracts with stamboals to take the laborers to the new territory for half price, appoint agents in these harbors where the immigration lands, who will in these harbors where the immigration lands, who will conduct the new comers to the place of destination; in short show but one tenth part of energy which the African Colonization Society has shown for Liberia, and Nebraska will become and remain a free State.